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UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE IN ENGLISH AND BULGARIAN

AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED USAGES

by

BARBARA CATHERINE BROWN ©

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF

GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

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DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

IN

SLAVIC LINGUISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

SPRING, 1995

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The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research for acceptance, a thesis entitled THE DEFINITE ARTICLE IN ENGLISH AND BULGARIAN - AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED USAGES submitted by Barbara Catherine Brown in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Slavic Linguistics.

Tom M. S. Priestly
Supervisor

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John T. Hogan

15 December 1984

DEDICATION

To my beloved Mother. Thank you for your support and understanding, your interest and most of all your patience and love.

ABSTRACT

This thesis comprises a description of the Definite Articles in English and Bulgarian. A brief description is given of their formation in both languages, followed by an explanation of their basic function with Nouns and Adjectives. The next chapter discusses in some depth the various forms and functions, in each language, of the Article with Pronouns. Special attention is paid to the function of the Definite Article as it co-occurs with Possessive Pronouns in Bulgarian and replaces Possessive Pronouns in English. It is shown that the only significant problems that occur with the use of the Definite Article are those arising from its relationship with Possessive Pronouns. The final chapter compares and contrasts the usage of the Definite Article with all Pronouns in English and Bulgarian.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction 1

2. Definite Articles with Nouns and Adjectives 6
   2.1 English - Formation 6
   2.2 English - Function 7
   2.3 Bulgarian - Formation 8
   2.4 Bulgarian - Function 14

3. The Definite Article with Pronouns 19
   3.1 General Pronouns 21
   3.2 Possessive Pronouns - English 40
      3.2.1 Basic Article/Possessive Pronoun Contrast 40
      3.2.2 Article vs Possessive Pronoun With Parts of the Body and Personal Possessions 41
      3.2.3 Distancing 42
      3.2.4 The Definite Article in Masculine Speech 44
   3.3 Possessive Pronouns - Bulgarian 46
      3.3.1 Formation of Possessive Pronouns and Articles 47
      3.3.2 Co-occurrence of Article with Possessive Pronouns 51
      3.3.3 The Article Instead of the Possessive Pronoun 54

4. Analysis and Conclusion 55
   4.1 Contrast by Category 55
   4.2 Summary 63

Bibliography 64

Chapter I

Introduction

The concept of definiteness appears to have inherent similarities in most, if not all, of the Indo-European languages. To define it generally is to state that it indicates specific knowledge which is shared mutually by both the speaker/writer and listener/reader. There are several methods of indicating definiteness and contrasting it with indefiniteness. In most Indo-European languages definiteness is indicated by the addition of a lexical item - generally either a definite article, or demonstrative pronoun. There are other methods of indicating definiteness in languages where articles do not exist, for example by means of a certain word order, as is done in standard Russian. English has both indefinite and definite articles, as well as what is often referred to as a zero article. Bulgarian has just the definite article, and the indefinite exists only by omission. In this thesis we will deal only with the definite article/non-article contrast, and focus specifically on the usage of this article with pronouns in both English and Bulgarian. The thesis presents a descriptive taxonomy of the forms and functions of the definite article in the two languages.

The definite article occurs regularly in all Latin-based languages, as well as in the Germanic group and other groups of Indo-European. However, of the 13 standard languages of the Slavic group, only two - Bulgarian and Macedonian - have the definite article. Although the Bulgarian article has three genders (and both long and short forms), as well as one non-gender-specific plural form, for the most part the article functions in the same manner in both English and Bulgarian.

As nouns and adjectives in both languages function very similarly, a brief description of their formation and function will be given in Chapter 2. Pronouns, although functioning similarly in many respects, do not always follow the same concepts of definiteness, specifically with regard to the possessive pronouns. Very little detailed information is available on this particular topic and it is for this reason that I decided to focus on pronouns and their relationship with definite articles.

In English, pronouns do not usually co-occur with the article with the exception of a few, which may optionally take the article, e.g.:

Were there others there?	(anybody else?)
Were the others there?	(specific people)

These examples do not present a problem as the second one indicates definiteness (mutually shared knowledge), while the first is simply a request for information.

In the following example the definite article is used to indicate all or part of a certain amount, but again the definiteness exists in the knowledge that the number is either complete or incomplete, and this is expressed by use of the article:

I have others, as well.	(in addition to what is here, but not all that there are.)
I have the others, as well.	(all the rest, in addition to what is here.)

While possessive pronouns themselves never co-occur with the article in English, in certain situations the definite article may be used instead of the pronoun, e.g.:

She grabbed him by his/the arm.

The rules for using the article instead of the pronoun or vice versa, are not absolute, and indeed usage sometimes appears to be quite arbitrary. I have therefore included a discussion on this topic in Chapter 3.

In Bulgarian, the problem with article contrast is different. While most pronouns do not co-occur with the article, certain classes may optionally take the article. (In both languages it is usally the same classes of pronoun that do not take the article.)

Имам и други.	*I have (some) others too.*
Имам и другите.	*I have the others too.*

Although possessive pronouns normally do take the article in Bulgarian, they may also be written without it. The addition or omission of the definite article in conjunction with a possessive pronoun can change nuances and emphasis in the sentence. The examples below have been oversimplified for brevity here, and are discussed in more depth in Chapter 3.

Това е моя книга.	*This is my book.*	(non-specific)
Това е моята книга.	*This is my book.*	(specific)

There are numerous sources of information about grammatical rules and usages in each of the two languages. Quirk et al. (1985) is used as a basic reference for English usage. In nearly all instances it provides the necessary information; but there is only a brief mention of the optional use of the article versus the possessive pronoun and no satisfactory explanation as to 'why' one is preferred over the other. Ahlgren (1946), on the other hand, is a whole book on this one subject. Most of Ahlgren's examples date from Old or Middle English and often his more recent examples are either too non-standard and awkward, or else they have changed and are no longer valid examples. The fact that the book was published in 1946 may account

for some of the 'old-fashioned' expressions he uses. He divides the definite article into three categories: "The Traditional Article"; "The Generalizing Article" and "The Demonstrative/ Determinative Article"; these often overlap to the point of confusion. Krámsky (1972) is very difficult to read as it is written in a turgid style and has many examples in languages of no relevance to this thesis. He gives quotations and explanations in their original languages, which are left untranslated.

The information on Bulgarian usage is taken mostly from Mayer (1988). This book explains many of the grammatical and functional points. Again, there is almost nothing written specifically about the contrast between possessive pronouns with and without the article. Krăstev (1984) is helpful for the concise manner in which he explains pronominal usage generally, but he does not go into any details as to article contrast with possessive pronouns. As a supplement I relied on information from native Bulgarian speakers and on several examples from dictionaries, although the latter are not always the best recourse. Andrejčin (1978) is very helpful and, according to Bulgarian colleagues in the department, more contemporary and accurate (and hence more reliable) than Stojanov's many books on English and Bulgarian grammar, (e.g., Членуване на имената в българския език (1965), and Граматика на българския книжовен език: фонетика и морфология (1981). For this reason Stojanov was not used in the research reported here.

This thesis is divided into four working chapters. Chapter 2 gives a basic general overview of the derivation, formation and function of the definite articles in English and Bulgarian. Chapter 3 describes the pronouns in both languages and how they are used both with and without articles. Quirk's classification is used here because it is more extensive than Krăstev's. The two classifications are not fully

compatible, as the direct translations of those words which are considered to be pronouns in one language are often classified as other parts of speech in the other. To simplify the contrastive analysis, therefore, an attempt is made to show how the same pronoun could be expressed in both languages (even though it might not be classified as a pronoun by either Quirk or Andrejčin). The section on possessive pronouns is the focus of this thesis, and occupies a large part of this chapter. In Chapter 4 the usage of the article with all pronouns is compared and contrasted.

Chapter 2

Definite Articles with Nouns and Adjectives

2.1 English - Formation

There are generally thought to be only two articles in the English language - the Definite and Indefinite. However, if one considers the special circumstances where neither is applied, yet a type of definition occurs, then in actuality, there may be three - the third being called the "zero article". This is not the same thing as "no article".

Only proper nouns and some of the pronouns (see p. 57 ff) occur with no article, as they are self-defining, being inherently definite. They do not have article contrast and therefore cannot be said to have zero article.

The zero article is signalled by the apparent absence of any article. It occurs in the case of common nouns which have article contrast e.g. 'rain' as opposed to 'the rain'. Not all common nouns have article contrast.

The indefinite article is non-gender-specific, like the definite article, but it is number-specific and can only be used with single nouns and their attributes, as it derives from Old English "one".

The definite article THE developed from the Old English demonstrative pronoun SE, which meant "that". The definite article is non-gender-specific and non-number-specific. It always precedes the noun with which it is associated, and generally precedes the nominal attributes. A few attributes affect the place of the article,

such as both (of), all (of), double (and other multipliers), half (of), twice, X times, and the fractions 2/3, one-tenth, etc.). The definite article follows these attributes.

After both, all, and half the definite article is optional. i.e.

Both (the) men were talking at the same time.
All (the) men were asked to remove their hats

2.2 English - Function

The definite article is used to mark the phrase it introduces as being definite or known and uniquely identifiable to the speaker and listener or to the writer and reader. It can be used in the following ways:

1. to indicate a definite person, object or concept which is identifiable to both speaker and listener:

They bought the car.	a specific car, previously identified
	vs
They bought a car.	an unknown car

2. to give an adjective substantive force or render a notion abstract:

The blue is the prettiest.
Her joy lay in the wanting, rather than in the having.

3. to make a noun generic:

The tiger is a beautiful animal.

4. as a possessive pronoun:
He looked me in the (my) eye.

5. to emphasize a particular thing or person:
He is the salesman for that company.

6. as part of a title:
the Duchess of Kent

2.3 Bulgarian - Formation

The Bulgarian definite article developed from Proto-Slavic demonstrative pronominal-adjectives as seen in the Old Church Slavonic ТЪ, ТА, ТО forms which meant "that". When exactly the change occurred from demonstrative to article does not concern us here, although there is some difference of opinion as to whether it was early or late historically. Most scholars who see an early appearance of the definite article (Miletič, Stawski, Gălăbov, Mirčev) believe it arose naturally within the Bulgarian language, whereas those who favour a late appearance (Kurz, Sandfeld, Mayer) see it as a borrowed feature. There are valid points made on both sides.

As Mayer (1988:27) states:

> The Bulgarian definite article is a postposed element fused orthographically to preceding nominal elements, that is, to nouns, adjectives, certain categories of pronoun-adjectives, numerals, and adjectival participles.....The article is postposed to the left-most element of the NP and occurs only once within the NP ...

For example:

роза - *rose, a rose* роза<u>та</u> - *the rose*

красива роза - *a beautiful rose*	красивата роза - *the beautiful rose*
голяма красива роза - *a big beautiful rose*	голямата красива роза - *the big beautiful rose*

The Bulgarian language has three genders - masculine, feminine and neuter. The masculine article takes two forms - the long and the short, depending on its function in the sentence. Feminine and neuter and plural articles each take a single form, no matter what their function in the sentence. Plurals are non-gender-specific and also take a single form.

Masculine Nouns & Adjectives

Only the masculine article is complex in its form and usage. With nouns and cardinal numerals it generally takes the two forms -ЪТ/-ЯТ, the long form and -А/-Я, the short form. -ЪТ (long) and -А (short) are used after 'hard' consonants (Mayer 1988:27) and -ЯТ (long) and -Я (short) after 'soft' consonants and vowels, e.g.:

блокът, блока	*the apartment building*
учителят, учителя	*the teacher*
славеят, славея	*the nightingale*

The short-form article -А is always pronounced -/ə/, whether stressed or unstressed.

There are ten masculine non-derived nouns in Bulgarian which require the use of -ЯТ/-Я even though they end in a 'hard' consonant:

ден - *day*	деня(т) - *the day*
зет - *son-in-law*	зетя(т) - *the son-in-law*
кон - *horse*	коня(т) - *the horse*
крал - *king*	краля(т) - *the king*
лакът - *elbow*	лакътя(т) - *the elbow*

нокът - *fingernail*	нокътя(т) - *the fingernail*
огън - *fire*	огъня(т) - *the fire*
път - *road*	пътя(т) - *the road*
сън - *dream/sleep*	съня(т) - *the dream/sleep*
цар - *tsar*	царя(т) - *the tsar*

In addition derived words which end in -ТЕЛ and -АР take the -ЯТ/-Я form of the definite article:

учител - *teacher*	учителя(т) - *the teacher*
секретар - *secretary*	секретаря(т) - *the secretary*

With adjectival modifiers (adjectives, pronominal-adjectives and participles) and ordinal numerals the definite article takes the following two forms -ИЯТ/-ЯТ, the "long form" and -ИЯ/-Я, the "short form". -ИЯТ (long) and -ИЯ (short) are used after modifiers which end in a consonant; -ЯТ (long) and -Я (short) are used after modifiers which end in the vowel -И e.g.:

стар - *old*	старият(т) мъж - *the old man*
негов - *his* (non-specific)	неговия(т) - *his* (specific)
ходещ - *going (walking)*	ходещият(т) мъж - *the walking man*
седми - *seventh*	седмият(т) син - *the seventh son*
канадски - *Canadian*	канадският(т) студент -*the Canadian student*
твой - *your* (non-specific)	твоя(т) - *your* (specific)

If a word ends in -Й it always takes the -ЯТ/-Я form of the article and drops the -Й.

Feminine Nouns & Adjectives

The feminine definite article takes one form -ТА for nouns and modifiers, both of which generally end in -А or -Я. But even for those some 1800 feminine nouns which end in a consonant, (Tilkov and Bojadžiev 1978:28, see Mayer 1985:47) the article is -ТА. Examples:

сестра - *sister*	сестрата - *the sister*
хубава сестра - *a pretty sister*	хубавата сестра - *the pretty sister*
ходеща - *going*	ходещата жена - *the walking woman*
рокля - *dress*	роклята - *the dress*
моя - *my*	моята стая - *my room* (specific)
пролет - *spring*	пролетта - *the spring*
нощ - *night*	нощта - *the night*

With feminine nouns ending in a consonant, the stress is always shifted to the last syllable, as below, otherwise the stress remains where it would naturally occur in the word.

прóлет - *spring*	пролеттá - *the spring*
сóл - *salt*	солтá - *the salt*

As all feminine adjectives end in either -А or -Я they take the -ТА form of the definite article.

Neuter Nouns & Adjectives

The neuter definite article takes one form -ТО, both for nouns and pronouns; these end in -О or -Е, with the exception of foreign words, e.g.:

дете - *child*	детето - *the child*
море - *sea*	морето - *the sea*
мое - *my*	моето дете - *my child*
такси - *taxi*	таксито - *the taxi*
бижу - *jewel*	бижуто - *the jewel*

As all single neuter adjectives end in -О they take the -ТО form of the definite article.

Plural Nouns & Adjectives

The plural definite article in Bulgarian takes the form -ТЕ/-ТА. Both masculine and feminine plural nouns generally end in -И or -Е and are followed by the -ТЕ form of the article. If the plural of any noun ends in -А/-Я however, it follows the rule of phonological form, rather than semantic function, and takes the -ТА plural article. As most neuter plural nouns usually end in -А or -Я, the article takes the form -ТА, e.g.:

Masculine:

лимон - *lemon*	лимони - *lemons*	лимоните - *the lemons*
влак - *train*	влакове - *trains*	влаковете - *the trains*
брат - *brother*	братя - *brothers*	братята - *the brothers*

Feminine:

книга - *book*	книги - *books*	книгите - *the books*
жена - *woman*	жени - *women*	жените - *the women*
ръка - *hand*	ръце - *hands*	ръцете - *the hand*

Neuter:

крило - *wing*	крила - *wings*	крилата - *the wings*
вино - *wine*	вина - *wines*	вината - *the wines*
море - *sea*	морета - *seas*	моретата - *the seas*

цвете - *flower* цветя - *flowers* цветята - *the flowers*
списание - *magazine* списания - *magazines* списанията - *the magazines*
дете - *child* деца - *children* децата - *the children*

All plural adjectives in Bulgarian end in -И, no matter what the ending of the plural noun. Therefore, plural adjectives take the -ТЕ form of the definite article.

високият (високия) блок (m.)	*The tall building.*
високите блокове	*The tall buildings.*
малката котка (f.)	*The small cat.*
малките котки	*The small cats.*
доброто дете (n.)	*The good child.*
добрите деца	*The good children.*

In the case of more than one adjective, the article is attached to the first, or left-most one.only:

Виждам книгите.	*I see the books.*
Имам червените книги.	*I have the red books.*
Тя има големите червени книги.	*She has the big red books.*
Новите големи червени книги са на масата.	*The new big red books are on the table.*

We can see from the foregoing that the Bulgarian language is structured on form (phonology), rather than function (semantics), where the grammatical "gender" of the definite article depends more on the final sounds of the noun or attribute, rather than on its natural gender. Because of this it is interesting to note that certain

roots can take any article, depending on their form, regardless of their intrinsic gender.

For example the noun 'брат' meaning *'brother'* is semantically male, but formally becomes feminine or neuter following morpho-phonemic rules, thus:

брат - *brother*	masculine noun
братът (брата) - *the brother*	(masculine form)
братушка - *brother*	feminine form, but masculine noun
братушката - *the brother*	(feminine form)
братче - *brother* (diminutive)	neuter noun
братчето - *the brother* (dim. plural)	(neuter form)

2.4 Bulgarian - Function

For the most part the Bulgarian definite article functions much like the English one. It is used to mark the phrase or word it introduces as being definite or known and uniquely identifiable to both speaker and listener or to writer and reader. However, there are differences in usage, especially with Possessive Pronouns, which can co-occur with the article in Bulgarian, but not in English. The article can be used in the following ways:

1. to indicate a definite person, object or concept which is mutually identifiable to speaker and listener:

Купихме колата.	*We bought the car.* (a specific car previously identified)
	vs

Купихме кола. *We bought a car.* (an unknown car)

2. to give an adjective substantive force

Синото е най-красиво. *The blue is the prettiest.*

3. to indicate quantitative definiteness (Количествена определеност)

Студенти отидоха на концерт. *Some students went to the concert.*

Студентите отидоха на концерт. *All (the)students went to the concert.*

4. to make a noun generic. The article must be used in this function whether the noun is singular or plural.

Слонът е голямо животно. *The elephant is a large animal.*

Портокалите са цитросови плодове. *Oranges are citrus fruits.*

5. to replace a possessive pronoun

Той ме хвана за ръката. *He took me by the hand.*

6. as part of a title:

Кралят слънце. *The Sun King.*

Заместник-министърът на Канада. *The Prime Minister of Canada.*

This section will describe the correct usage of the Bulgarian article with Nouns and Adjectives and the following chapter will describe its function with Pronouns.

The Bulgarian definite article takes two forms only in the Masculine Singular, both with nouns and adjectives. Which form is selected depends on the article's function in the sentence.

Masculine Nouns

Long Form - (-ЪТ/-ЯТ)

The long form of the article -ЪТ/-ЯТ is used when the noun functions either as:

1. the subject of the sentence:

Мъжът пие вино.	*The man is drinking wine.*
Учителят говори бързо.	*The teacher talks fast.*

or:

2 a predicative noun with the verb "съм" functioning as predicate:

Стоян е мъжът който пие вино.	*Stojan is the man who is drinking wine.*
Асен е учителят по математика.	*Asen is the Math teacher.*

Short Form - (-А/-Я)

The short form of the article -А/-Я is used when the noun has any other function within the sentence, for example - direct object:

Елена харесва мъжа.	*Elena likes the man.*
Всички слуша учителя.	*Everybody listens to the teacher.*

Kinship Nouns

There is one group of nouns in Bulgarian some of which occur with the article and some without. These are known as 'kinship nouns'. There do not appear to be any rules as to why this occurs, so it is necessary to remember which ones normally take the article and

which do not. To further complicate the situation, the nouns which do not normally take the article, may take it when it is necessary to emphasize possession, or specificity, e.g.:

No article unless emphasized:

баща	*father*
майка	*mother*
брат	*brother*
сестра	*sister*
дъщеря	*daughter*
баба	*grandmother*
жена	*wife*

Normally with article:

син	*son*
мъж	*man/husband*
жена	*woman*
съпруг	*spouse (male)*
съпруга	*spouse (female)*

Compare майка with and without the article in the following sentences:

Той много обича майка му.	*He loves his mother very much.*
Майката чака децата.	*The mother is waiting for the children.*

For other examples of usage with possessive pronouns see Chapter 3.

Masculine Adjectives

Masculine Singular Adjectives take either the Long -ИЯТ/-ЯТ or Short Form -ИЯ/-Я of the article as per the article's function in the sentence as explained earlier.

Long Form - (-ИЯТ/-ЯТ)

This is used only when adjectives function in the following ways:

1. as modifiers of the subject of a sentence:

Високият мъж пие вино.	*The tall man drinks wine.*

2. as the subject of a sentence (when the adjective is used alone):

Бързият е най удобен.	*The fast (one) is the most comfortable.* (referring to a train/bus)

3. as modifiers of a predicative noun

Петров е високият мъж.	*Petrov is the tall man.*

4. as an adjectival predicate (when the adjective is used alone):

Стоян е високият.	*Stojan is the tall one.*

Short Form - (-Я)

This is used for other adjectival functions in the sentence, e.g., as the modifier of a direct object, or as the direct object when the adjective stands alone:

Елена харесва високия мъж.	*Helen likes the tall man.*
Вземам бързия.	*I'll take the fast one* (e.g., train).

Feminine, Neuter and Plural Nouns and Adjectives and their articles do not change form, no matter what their function is in the sentence.

Chapter 3.

The Definite Article With Pronouns

For the purpose of our comparison of pronoun usage with/without the definite article in English and Bulgarian, a pronoun will be defined here as 'a lexical item which takes the place of a noun or noun phrase'.

In English, with a few exceptions, which will be discussed later, pronouns do not take the article. Bulgarian possessive pronouns have both long and short forms. As the short forms never themselves co-occur with the article, they will not be listed or discussed, other than in the section about Possessive Pronouns. Bulgarian pronouns do not generally take the article, with the exception of Possessive Pronouns, which normally but not always co-occur with the article. However, in both languages, some Indefinite Pronouns take the article, and some do not - and these are not always the same ones. Each category will be discussed separately.

The classification of pronouns into different subclasses is usually performed slightly differently in English and Bulgarian. However, with few exceptions, the direct translation of a word which is classified as a pronoun in English is also classified as a pronoun in Bulgarian. The English classification of pronouns used here is taken from Quirk et al. (1985). These authors divide pronouns into 6 major groups - Central, Reciprocal, Relative, Interrogative, Demonstrative and Indefinite Pronouns. The Central group is further subdivided into Personal, Reflexive and Possessive Pronouns. The Indefinite group is divided into Positive and Negative subclasses, and the Positive group is further divided into Universal, Assertive and Non-Assertive groups. The Bulgarian classification of pronouns

is taken from Krăstev (1984) and Andrejčin (1978). Both of these authors classify Bulgarian pronouns into 9 groups. These are: Лични (Personal), Притежателни (Possessive), Възвратни (Лични възвратни и Притежателни възвратни) (Reflexive {Personal Reflexive, and Possessive Reflexive}), Показателни (Demonstrative), Въпросителни (Interrogative), Относителни (Relative), Неопределителни (Indefinite), Отрицателни (Negative) and Обобщителни (Universal).

For ease of comparison, the English classification according to Quirk will be followed here. If the groupings are rearranged, it is easy to compare them.

English classification	Bulgarian classification
PRONOUNS	МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ
I. Central	
i. Personal	Лични
ii. Possessive	Притежателни
iii. Reflexive	Възвратни
	i. Лични възвратни
	ii. Притежателни възвратни
2. Reciprocal	
3. Demonstrative	Показателни
4. Interrogative	Въпросителни
5. Relative	Относителни

6. Indefinite — Неопределени

i. Positive

a. Universal — Обобщителни

b. Assertive

c. Non-assertive

ii. Negative — Отрицателни

In what follows, whenever the classificatory categories of English and/or Bulgarian pronouns are referred to, it is the classifications of Quirk and Krăstev that are used.

3.1 General Pronouns

I. Central Pronouns

i Personal Pronouns

The English Personal Pronouns are (both subjective and objective cases): I/me; you; he/him; she/her; it; we/us; they/them. They never co-occur with the definite article in English.

The Bulgarian Personal Pronouns in the Nominative Case are: аз, ти, той, тя, то, ние, вие, те.
None of these pronouns take the article in Bulgarian.

i i Possessive Pronouns - see section 3.2.

i i i Reflexive Pronouns

The English Reflexive Pronouns are: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

These pronouns never co-occur with the article.

The Bulgarian Reflexive Pronouns are divided into two categories - The Reflexive Personal Pronouns are себе, себе си. Like the Personal pronouns themselves, they never co-occur with the article.

The Reflexive Possessive pronouns will be discussed with Possessive Pronouns in section 3.2

2. Reciprocal Pronouns

The English Reciprocal Pronouns are: each other, one another. They never co-occur with the article.

In Bulgarian pronominal reciprocity is expressed in the same way един друг - *one another* (lit. one other). The article is not used.

3. Demonstrative Pronouns

The English Demonstrative Pronouns are: this, that, these, those.

In English, when used as adjectives, these demonstratives do not take the article, as the word itself carries definiteness, e.g.:

Do you see that book? (refers to a specific book)

They also do not take the article when used as a simple pronoun with the verb 'to be', e.g.:

This (painting) is a beautiful painting. Those (books) are mine.

The Bulgarian Demonstratives can act like adjectives or like simple pronouns. Unlike normal adjectives, these never co-occur with the article.

The demonstratives are:

	this/it	*that/it*
Masculine	този/тоя	онзи/оня
Feminine	тази/тая	онази/оная
Neuter	това$_1$[1]	онова$_1$
	these	*those*
Plural	тези/тия	онези/ония

Because the Demonstratives by themselves indicate definiteness, it is redundant to add a definite article.

Тази/онази книга е интересна. *This /that book is interesting.*
indicates a specific book, which both speaker and hearer are aware of, either through physical indication, or prior reference.

Това$_2$/онова$_2$[2]

In the case of the Demonstrative Pronouns plus the Verb съм (to be) (това$_2$ - *this/it is* or *these/they are*, or онова$_2$ -*that/it is* or *those/they are)* the article is either added to the Noun (or Possessive Pronoun) or not, depending on the degree of definiteness required, thus:

Онова са портокалите.	vs	Онова са портокали.
Those are the oranges.		*Those are oranges.* (generic)
Това е моята книга.		vs Това е моя книга.
This is my book. (specific)	vs	*This is my book.* or *...one of my books.* (non-specific)

---

1 demonstrative adjective
2 demonstrative pronoun

In order to differentiate between "of mine" and "my" and stress the fact that 'this' is one of several, the use of the numeral един *(one)* may be employed with Demonstrative pronouns, thus:

Тази (книга) е една от моите книги. *This (book) is one of my books/a book of mine.* (emphatic)

Without the definite article това$_2$ can give the meaning of 'some'.

Това са децата на Елена vs Това са деца на Елена.
These are Elena's children. (all of them) *These are Elena's children.* (some of them)

Although the following statement might appear in a discussion of the use of articles with nouns, it is used here to show how това$_2$ can change the meaning of a statement merely by the addition of the definite article. (Note the close parallel to English):

Това са апартаменти които построихме.
These are apartments that we built. (some of them)
Това са апартаментите които построихме.
These are the apartments that we built. (all of them)

As stated above, the definite article is never added to Demonstrative Pronouns.

4-9 Interrogative, Relative, Indefinite, Universal and Negative Pronouns - Bulgarian.

The next five classes of pronoun share similar basic features. They are all derived from Interrogative Pronouns and, with the exception of the Interrogative Pronouns themselves, have either a descriptive

prefix or suffix attached. All change by gender and number and are generally sub-divided further into words for:

i. Persons and Things (кой, коя, кое, кои, що)
ii. Qualities (какъв, каква, какво, какви)
iii. Possessions (чий, чия, чие, чии)
iv. Quantities (колко)

In addition, the masculine Interrogative Pronoun кой when referring to a person, may occur in the Accusative (кого) and Dative (кому, на кого) case forms.

4. Interrogative Pronouns

The English Interrogative Pronouns are: who(m)? whose? what? which?
These pronouns co-occur with the article in English, as they can not be definite. We do not know 'who' or 'what' or 'which' so we must ask; therefore these pronouns do not take the article.

The Bulgarian Interrogative pronouns are: кой? какъв? чий? кого? кому/на кого? колко?
They never take the article.

5. Relative Pronouns.

The English Relative Pronouns are: who(m), whose, what, which, that.
They never take the article.

The Bulgarian Relative Pronouns are: който, какъвто, чийто, комуто/на когото, колкото
Bulgarian Relative pronouns never occur with the article.

Excursus: Status of Bulgarian Relative Pronoun morpheme - то

Interrogative pronouns do not themselves take the article, nor do Relative pronouns, as stated. However, there is some disagreement among scholars as to whether or not the -то which is affixed to the end of the Interrogative pronouns, to make them relative, is a particle (Krăstev 1984:22) or the article without gender differentiation (Mayer 1988:54). Mayer (without giving his reasons) states:

> Sławski ... is incorrect in stating that the -то in such forms as the relative pronouns който, която, което, които, *(who, which, that)* is the article but without gender differentiation (see also Rudin ...). However, it is striking that the -то here, as well as in the relative pronouns чийто, чиято, чието, чиито *(whose)* and какъвто, каквато, каквото, каквито *(which, as)* does often have elements of restrictive meaning, (namely, in restrictive relative clauses), as does the definite article, as opposed to the corresponding interrogative pronouns кой?, чий?, какъв?, *(who?, whose?, which?)* where there is no restrictive meaning.

Andrejčin (l978:301) states that the Relative pronouns are formed from Interrogatives which add the particle -то to them, which derived from the definite article. The only exception to the rule is що *(what, thing)* which is used as a Relative pronoun without the article, as well as as an Interrogative. When що is prefixed it is no longer either an Interrogative or a Relative pronoun, and then it may take the article. (нещо(то) - *(the)some/any thing;* нищо(то) - *(the)nothing*)

When they are placed side by side, it is easy to see the relationship between the two types of pronoun:

	Interrogative	Relative
Nom.	кой *who, what, which?* какъв *what, what kind of?* чий *whose?*	който *who, that, which* какъвто *such as, as, what* чийто *whose, of whom*
Acc.	кого *who(m)?*	когото *who(m)*
Dative	кому *who(m)? to who(m)?* на кого " колко *how?* *how much/many?*	комуто *to whom(ever),* на когото " *to this/thatone* колкото *as much ... as* *as many ... as*

There are other parts of speech such as interrogative adverbs of time and place and conjunctions which follow this same pattern. This adds strength to the argument that the particle -то carries the concept of definiteness when attached to a word, although it is non-gender-specific.

кога *when?*	когото *when*
къде *where?*	където *where*
защо *why?*	защото *because*
как *how?*	както *as, like*

6 Indefinite Pronouns:

In English as this group of pronouns is rather large and complex, some introductory remarks are needed before the details are examined. As well, because of the nature of the classification used, the Bulgarian Indefinite pronouns are discussed first.

Quirk (l985:345) breaks down this class of pronouns into Positive and Negative subclasses, and further divides the Positive Indefinite pronouns into two Universal groups (all and both; each and every), five Assertive groups (some; multal and paucal; one; half, several

and enough; other and another) and one Nonassertive group (any and either). There is one Negative subclass (the 'no' series, none and neither).

Some of these subclasses of Indefinite pronouns can take the article and some not and the use of the definite article with these pronouns is highly restricted.

Quirk states (l985:376) that the Indefinite pronouns encompass two main categories - Compound Pronouns and "of" Pronouns. Compound Pronouns are composed of two morphemes - ..."a determiner morpheme every-, some-, any-, or no-, and a nominal morpheme -one, -body, or -thing." Compound pronouns do not take the article, with the exceptions of 'something' and 'nothing' and then, for special emphasis only - to refer to a specific thing rather than a general one.

"Something is out there! " "The 'something' is just the wind."
The 'nothing' you scoff at, is really important to me.

When used in this non-standard manner, however, these pronouns function like an "echo" question, and are repeated for either clarification or emphasis.

The 'of-pronouns' are: 'all'/'both', 'some', 'many'/'more'/'most'/ 'much', (a) 'few', 'fewer'/'fewest', (a) 'little', 'less', 'least', 'one', 'any', 'either', 'none', 'neither'. In this partitive structure, the use of 'of' requires a definite article or other determiner to follow it, thus - Pronoun + of + Determiner. Although these 'of-pronouns' can not be directly followed by the definite article, many of them may be directly preceded by it. The ones which can be preceded by the article are: 'both' (in common usage, but considered non-standard English); 'many', 'few' and 'little' (and their comparatives and superlatives, but not 'much') and 'one'.

..the more (people) the merrier (the time)...
More (and more) of the jungle is disappearing every day.
The most (money) I can loan you is $7.00.
Most of the guests preferred the red wine.
One of the boys is late; it is the one with the red cheeks.

Indefinite Pronouns - Bulgarian (някой/нещо, някакъв, нечий, няколко, някого, някому)

A list of these pronouns could be expanded to include all the others with nuances meaning 'some' or 'any', i.e.: който (и) да е, какъвто (и) да е, еди кой (си) and so on. However, although this would be interesting, it is beyond the scope of this thesis to go into too much detail where the above examples will suffice.

The Bulgarian Indefinite pronouns are formed by prefixing the Interrogative Pronouns with the morpheme ня-/не- , and can mean either 'some' or 'any'. In Bulgarian the two meanings are not as strictly differentiated as they are in English (where 'some' is considered to be specific and 'any' non-specific, and they are classified into separate sub-groups of Indefinite pronouns). Therefore their translation from Bulgarian into English can often cause ambiguity, e.g.:

Някой иска да яде сега? *Does anyone/someone want to eat now?*

The above statement shows no difference in meaning, but the one below does, by the use of the singular vs plural verbs.

Някой лекар може да прави това. *Any doctor can do that.* (all of them)

Някои лекари могат да правят това. *Some doctors can do that.* (not all of them.)

The above pronouns do not take the article.

The Bulgarian Indefinite pronoun нещо *(something)* does not usually take the article:

Искате ли нещо друго? *Would you like something else?*

However it can take the article with definite, rather than indefinite meaning. If the pronoun is used with the article, then it functions like a noun:

нещото *(the thing)* ; нещата *(the things)*

Харесвам нещата, които ти продаваш. *I like the things you sell.*

i. Positive Group - English

a. Universal pronouns.

'All' and 'Both'

In Standard English 'all' does not take the article, nor does 'both'. In Non-Standard English 'both' is sometimes used with the article thus:

I spoke to the both of them.

However, this is not considered to be acceptable in Standard English, and is probably a substitution of 'both' for 'two' or 'the two'. As 'both' is intrinsically definite, it does not need the article, whereas 'two' may or may not co-occur with the article , depending on the degree of definiteness intended.

The two of them were tall. (there were no others)

vs

Two of them were tall. (the rest were not)

'Each' and 'Every'

These pronouns do not take the article, nor do the compound forms of 'every'.

Universal Pronouns: Bulgarian

These pronouns have the prefix вся-/все- *(each, every, all)* attached to the Interrogative pronouns кой and какъв.

1. всякой[3] /всеки etc. *each/every person*
2. всякакъв etc. *each kind of thing*
3. всички etc. *all*

The first pronoun listed has the vestigial case forms всякого, всякому/на всякого.

Types 1 and 2 never take the article. Type 3, without the article, всички, does not exist in the Masculine; it always takes the article - всичкият/всичкия. Thus, the Masculine form is usually easy to distinguish from the Plural form - всички.

Forms without the article in the Feminine and Neuter do exist, but are rarely used; these forms are usually written with the article, всичката and всичкото. The Plural form can either co-occur with the article or not - всички, всичките.

Therefore, it can be seen that in type 3 the Masculine forms always take the article, the Feminine and Neuter forms usually take the article, and the Plural forms can take the article or not.

In Bulgarian 'both' is expressed by means of the numeral forms двама, два, and две plus the article. The first (Мъжско-лични *masculine personal)* form is used for males only or groups of people only including males; the second (Бройна *numerical*) form is used for any

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[3] This is now considered to be an obsolete form and всеки/всяка/всяко/всеки are the preferred forms.

other masculine noun. The third is the feminine and neuter form. They always take the article, e.g:

Виждам и двамата мъже.	*I see both men.*
Искаш и двата портокала?	*Do you want both oranges?*
Хващам с двете ръце.	*I seize it with both hands (lit: with the two hands.)*
И двете коли са зелени.	*Both cars are green.*

b. Assertive Group - English

(b-1) 'Some'

'Some' is sometimes considered to be a plural article as it refers to a certain amount (like 'half', or 'a little bit'), or to a certain number (maybe one, but usually more). It does not take the article.

(b-2) The *multal and paucal* pronouns include 'many', 'much', (a) 'few', (a) 'little', their comparatives ('more', 'fewer', 'less') and their superlatives ('most', 'fewest', 'least') With the exception of 'much' all may take the article:

Much of what he says can not be believed.

The few dollars you'll save is not worth the many miles you will have to drive across town.

Few men can run a mile in three minutes.

The less said about that, the better.

She learned to listen more and talk less.

The Bulgarian language (according to the classifications of Krăstev and Andrejčin) is not exactly parallel to the English Assertive group of multal and paucal pronouns (as classified by Quirk et al.). Indefinite pronouns do not generally co-occur with the article with

the exception of няколко (a few, several, some things) and неколцина (a few [many], several, some people), малко (a few, several, some things) and малцина (a few [not very many], several, some people), all of which may co-occur with the article.

Няколко (неколцина) от моите приятели бяха там.
Several (a few) of my friends were there.

...неколцината мислещи (хора) *...the thinking few ...*

Малцината които искат, могат да пушат.
The few who wish to, may smoke.

Много when used to mean (*much , many, a lot of, lots of)*, may optionally take the article, depending on the degree of definiteness desired, e.g.:

Днес има много хора тук. *There are many (a lot of) people here today.*

Многото мина, малкото остана. *The worst is over. (lit.: the much passes, the little remains)*

Повече *(more)* occurs optionally with the article:

Искам повече. *I want more.*

Сега побечето хора са щастливи. *Now more people are happy.*

(b-3) 'One(s)' - In English there are three types of pronominal 'one':

a) Numerical - optionally takes the article.
He is the one boy in ten who can do that.
He is one boy who knows his way around.

b) Generic - does not take the article. (It takes the place of the personal pronoun 'you'.)
One can't always have what one wants.

c) Substitute pronoun - may take the article when referring to a specific item previously referred to.

Is this the one (apple, book, etc.) you want?

or not take the article when used otherwise:

I'll pay for one (meal) only, not both.

There appears to be a fine line between the usage of the numerical 'one' and substitute 'one'. The numerical 'one' is a pronoun-adjective, and therefore can co-occur with the article when referring to a specific item, as do adjectives. The substitute pronoun takes the place of a noun and can co-occur with the article for the same reason - to indicate definiteness (usually in contrast to 'other'.)

They were both the same size, but the one fit while the other didn't.

The one eye is green; the other (eye) blue.

The one is mine, the rest his. (a particular one)

One is mine, the rest his. (any one)

In Bulgarian when 'one' functions strictly as an Indefinite pronoun, it also functions like an Indefinite Article, and has the meaning of 'a certain' or 'some' i.e.:

Един писател казал ..... *A certain writer has said ...*

This structure, of course, will not take the Definite Article.

a) When 'one' acts as a numeral, it can optionally take the article, depending on the degree of definiteness required:

Един мъж е тук, и двама са там. *One man is here and two are there.*

(non-specific)

Единият мъж е тук, и двамата са там.

The one man is here and the two are there. (specific)

b) Generic 'one' in Bulgarian is expressed by using a word for *person* - човек, лице, душа. As it then takes on the function of a personal pronoun, it does not take the article.

Човек не може да има всичко което иска.

One (a person) can't always have what one wants.

c) When 'one' functions as a Substitute Pronoun in Bulgarian, it is usually expressed by the Demonstrative + Relative pronouns (see above, sections 3 & 5) or by the Indefinite Pronoun (see above section 6). For example, in order to say, "I'll take *the one* you don't want." in Bulgarian, you must say, "I'll take *that which* you don't want." Вземам *това, което* ти не искаш. (Demonstrative + Relative pronouns.) As neither Demonstrative nor Relative pronouns take the article, this type of structure also does not take the article.

(b-4) 'Half', 'Several' and 'Enough'

In English 'half' can optionally take the article when used as a pronoun:

I'll take the half you don't want.

Half never even came to the rally.

In Bulgarian, 'half' may optionally take the article. If it indicates a definite thing, the article is used:

Вземаме половината която е най-прясната.

We'll take the half that is (the) freshest.

For general statements, the article is not used:

Искам половина ябълка. *I want half an apple.*

As a pronoun-adjective, 'half' takes the article:

Половината книга е написана. *Half (of) the book is written.*

'Several' and 'Enough' do not take the article in English.

In Bulgarian 'several' can mean either *more than a few* - няколко/неколцина, or *less than a few* - малко/малцина. Both can optionally co-occur with the article.

Няколкото пъти когато говорихме, той се държеше себе нормално.

The several (few) times we spoke he behaved normally.

Има малко портокали на масата.

There are several oranges on the table.

'Enough' (достатъчен) does not take the article in Bulgarian.

(b-5) 'Other(s)' may optionally take the article in English:

I saw (the) one but not the other.

Where are the others (the other people)?

There were others there, too.

In Bulgarian 'other' (друг) co-occurs optionally with the article:

Видях единия, но не другия (другите)	*I saw the one but not the other(s).*
Къде са другите (хора)?	*Where are the others?*
Имаше и други там.	*There were others there as well.*
Едни отиват, други се връщат.	*Some are going; others are returning.*

'Another' does not take the article in English as it is a fusion of 'an' and 'other' and means "one other" and not "the other".

In Bulgarian 'another' (един друг) does not take the article also for the same reason it does not in English - it literally means 'one' other. Therefore, were it to be used with the article, the meaning would change to 'the' other.

Whereas in English we may say "I'll have another one/ten", in Bulgarian the phrasing must be "I'll have one/ten more". Вземам още един/десет.

If the intended meaning of 'another' is to be "a different one", the expression is an adjectival phrase различен от друг. Of course, if it were to be used with the article, the meaning would change to "the different one".

c. Nonassertive Group:

'Any' and 'Either' do not take the article in English.

In Bulgarian 'any' overlaps semantically with 'some' (which is often evidenced in translations into English). See 6 - Indefinite Pronouns - Bulgarian.

ii. Negative Pronouns - English

'None' and 'Neither' do not take the article. The 'No-' compounds may take the article, for special emphasis only, in the same way as the 'Some-' compounds. An example of this usage follows under Negative pronouns - Bulgarian.

Negative Pronouns - Bulgarian

These pronouns are formed by prefixing the Interrogative Pronouns with the morpheme ни- which means 'no'

(никой/нищо, никакъв, нечий, николко, никого, никому)

The negative pronouns never occur with the article, with the exception of нищо*(nothing)* , which take the article in the same way as the Indefinite Pronouns.:

нищото *(the nothing)*

An example of the necessity for definiteness with 'nothing' might be:

И ако виното което пиеш, устната която притискаш
Завършват с нищото, с което всичките неща завършват, да.....
Така представете си, докато ти си,
Ти си само това, което ти ще бъдеш-
Нищо. Няма да бъдеш по-малко от нищо.

And if the wine you drink, the lip you press
End in the nothing all things end in, yes.....
Then fancy while thou art,
Thou art but what thou shalt be-
Nothing. Thou shalt not be less.[4]

The title of satirist Marko Ganchev's book of documentary poems, «Ветерани на нищото», (lit.: veterans of the nothing) has been translated by Netsova and Hartov (Missirkov 1986:16) as "Veterans of Nothingness" Нищо can mean either 'nothing' or 'nothingness', but I don't believe the two concepts are the same. Whereas 'nothing' means literally 'no thing', 'nothingness' is a state of non-being, or non-existence. The poet has probably added the definite article to

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[4] The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam - Fitzgerald's 1st translation. My own translation into Bulgarian.

'нищо' to give it more of a substantive meaning. "Veterans of the Nothing" does not have the same nuance as "Veterans of Nothingness". The first example gives one the impression of pointlessness, of uselessness, i.e. the battles were in vain - all for naught, whereas the second example implies an empty, barren place.

While the co-occurrence of a negative pronoun and the article is considered non-standard English, it is quite acceptable in Bulgarian. As Bulgarian is one of the languages that expresses negativity by means of the double negative, and English is not, there is a difference in expression only, but not in the rules for using the article. For example, the English word 'neither' must be expressed in Bulgarian by the phrase *'not one of the two'* thus:

ни един от двамата — ни един от двата/двете

In this type of structure 'the two' always co-occurs with the article.

'Neither/nor' is expressed in a similar manner - *'neither the one nor the other'*

Нито единият, нито другият дойде. — *Neither is going.*

This follows true for other, similar expressions:

Не искам нито червеният, нито синия.

(a) I want neither the red nor the blue.

(b) I don't want either the red or the blue.

Whereas in English the option exists of using either a positive verb (a) or a negative verb (b), this option does not exist in Bulgarian, with its requirement for double negation, and the negative statement must be made in only one way.

3.2 Possessive Pronouns - English

There are two types of Possessive Pronoun in English, the Determinative - my, your, his, her, its, our, their - and the Independent - mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours and theirs.

These pronouns never take the article.

However, the Determinative pronouns may, in certain situations only, be replaced by the Definite Article. This optional usage is difficult to analyze, as, in many cases, a large number of the expressions are purely idiomatic and the choice of the article or the possessive pronoun seems to be strictly arbitrary. This is not always the case, however.

3.2.1. Basic Article/Possessive Pronoun Contrast

Whereas the possessive pronoun is a specific determiner, the definite article, although normally indicating shared knowledge and a specific person or object, can sometimes require further explanation. To illustrate the differences which the article and the possessive can make semantically, consider the following sentences:

a. *He went back into* the *bedroom and sat on* the *bed.*
b. *He went back into* the *bedroom and sat on* his *bed.*
c. *He went back into* his *bedroom and sat on* the *bed.*
d. *He went back into* his *bedroom and sat on* his *bed.*

a. - is a neutral statement, and doesn't tell us whose bedroom and bed are being referred to, although either or both could belong to the subject.
b. - could refer to any bedroom, including his, but only *his* bed.

c. - could refer to any bed, including his, but only *his* bedroom.
d. - only refers to *his* bedroom and *his* bed.

3.2.2. Article vs Posssessive Pronoun With Parts of the Body and Personal Possessions

Unlike many other languages, such as French and German, English uses possessives to refer to parts of the body and personal belongings, as well as in many related expressions. The appropriate possessive pronoun is always used when the body part or personal object belongs to the sentence subject, e.g.:

He waited by the door with his coat over his arm.
Billy broke his nose playing ball.
Don't lose your balance.
We've changed our minds and are leaving tomorrow.

However, the definite article is required in certain types of sentences, e.g.:

She took him by the hand. *He was shot right between the eyes.*

It is often possible to use a possessive pronoun in place of the article, thus:

She took him by his hand. *He was shot right between his eyes.*

But it can sometimes result in an unidiomatic sentence, e.g.:

He kissed me on my cheek. sounds more pedantic (formal) than
He kissed me on the cheek. (Who else's cheek would he kiss *me* on?)

Therefore, we may say that with reference to parts of the body and some items of apparel, the definite article is quite often used instead of possessive pronouns. When used thus, it always follows a preposition, e.g.:

While ironing, she burned herself on the/her hand.
They jerked him by the/his arms.
If you're not careful, you'll poke yourself in the/your eye.

The restriction of the use of 'the' to prepositional phrases means that the possessive pronoun must be used when the body part is the direct object, e.g.:

She burned her hand. *They jerked his arms.*
You'll poke out your eye.

Quirk (1985:272 n.) states that the above usage of 'the' applies only with reference to parts of the body and cannot usually be extended to wearing apparel. However, I do not agree; this reference can be used to refer to clothing as well:

They seized him by the throat/ the beard/the neck as well as:
... by the collar/the jacket .

The 'possessor' may be implied, rather than stated, e.g.:

The doctor diagnosed a fracture of the clavicle.

Here there is no doubt as to who has the fracture. It is not normally the doctor himself or herself, so the definite article can be used, as it identifies what is uniquely referred to by shared knowledge (i.e. doctors diagnose others' ailments, so the clavicle is the patient's).

3.2.3. Distancing

One situation where the article might be preferred over a possessive is to control the distance of the subject under discussion from the

speaker, as in the following two examples. The first one is from Viscount Milton and W.B. Cheadle's "The Headless Indian" of 1865 (Geddes 1975:16):

> The corpse was in a sitting posture, with the legs crossed, and the arms clasped over the knees, bending forward over the ashes of a miserable fire of small sticks. The ghastly figure was headless, and the cervical vertebrae projected dry and bare; the skin brown and shrivelled, stretched like parchment tightly over the bony framework, so that the ribs showed through distinctly prominent ... and the arms and legs resembled those of a mummy. The clothes ... still hung round the shrunken form. [emphasis, BCB]

From this exerpt alone, it is impossible to tell whether the corpse was male or female (and this may not be important to the story). Although possesssive pronouns could have been used here in a few places, I think the authors wrote deliberately using the article instead in order to distance themselves (and by extrapolation, the reader) from the gruesome thing they were describing. This exerpt shows how the definite article can be used in place of a possessive pronoun.

By contrast, the following description from Emily Carr's "Sophie" circa 1941 (Geddes 1975:106) brings the subject much closer to the reader and gives her life.

> Her black hair sprang thick and strong on each side of the clean, straight parting and hung in twin braids across her shoulders. Her eyes were sad and heavy-lidded. Between prominent, rounded cheekbones her nose lay rather flat, broadening and snubby at the tip. Her wide upper lip pouted. [emphasis, BCB]

If, in the above example, the possessives were to be replaced by the article, it would serve to distance the subject from the writer and

reader and turn her into an inanimate object, like the corpse in the first example.

3.2.4. The Definite Article in Masculine Speech

The definite article is sometimes used instead of a possessive in a masculine style of speech, perhaps for distancing, e.g.:

How's the knee? (spoken by a male to either a male or a female)

However, it is more likely that a female would say:

How's your knee?

(But a doctor, of either sex, might use the first expression to a patient of either sex.)

A related usage is the habit of some men of referring to their own and other men's wives and children by 'the' (in an informal style of speech).

How's the wife? your wife)

How are the children/kids? (your/our children)

Wait till the wife hears about that! (my/your/his wife)

but a woman would never say :

*How's the husband?

*Wait till the husband hears about that! (your/her husband)

Some masculine-style expressions have crept into colloquial conversation to the point where they have become generally accepted as the norm nowadays, and are no longer restricted to masculine speech, but are used equally by both sexes:

I took the kids to the zoo yesterday.

(understood to mean 'my/our kids,' when spoken by a parent or 'our/your kids' when spoken by one person to another). This is a good

example of the use of the definite article when knowledge is shared between speaker and listener. A stranger would have to inquire as to whose children went to the zoo. If, however, it is not clear whose children were taken to the zoo, then the statement below would be required.

I took my/our/your kids to the zoo yesterday.

In an even more familiar/colloquial style of masculine speech (also being increasingly used by some women today, possibly just because it is more colloquial) the expressions 'old man' and 'old lady' refer either to one's male/female companion or parent, and take the definite article in certain expressions only, thus:

Where's the old lady today? (usually meaning either 'my' or 'your' mate or parent)

but, conversely:

I saw my/your old lady in the bar last night.

must take a possessive, otherwise it is ambiguous and could mean "the old lady, whom we both know".

It should be noted here that the age of the speaker may give an indication as to whether a parent or mate is being referred to. A child will always mean its parent, but an adult, by using this particular phraseology, may be referring to either a mate or a parent.

Although the above section might be considered non-standard English, these expressions are rapidly creeping into contemporary language. Therefore it is interesting to note that although the expressions are non-standard, the usage of the article or the possessive pronoun follows the same rules as the standard forms.

3.3 Possessive Pronouns: - Bulgarian

The Full Forms of the Possessive Pronouns are: мой, твой, негов, нейн, наш, ваш, техен.

The Full Form of the Reflexive Possessive Pronoun is свой, which refers to the subject of the sentence. As its formation follows that of мой, it will not be discussed separately. Both types of possessive can be articled, and will be discussed in detail together.

The possessive pronouns and articles may co-occur in Bulgarian, resulting in a complex set of forms. Before considering the occurrence of articles with and instead of these pronouns, these complexities must be described.

There are both Full and Short forms of Possessive Pronouns in Bulgarian, as well as a truncated version of the Full form. Only the Full Forms and their abbreviated variants take the definite article, which must agree with the noun (or noun phrase) in both number and gender. The same rules for formation apply as for all other adjectives. There is no difference in meaning for the three forms. There is, though, a preference for usage. In the written language the Full Forms are normal; the Short Forms are used throughout all levels of communication, both written and spoken, and the Truncated forms are, except for poetry, used mainly in everyday, colloquial speech.

3.3.1. Formation of Possessive Pronouns and Articles.

Full Forms

The Full Forms of the Possessive Pronouns are as follows:

мой	*my/mine*	наш	*our/ours*
твой	*your/yours*	ваш	*your/yours (pl.)*
негов	*his/its*	техен	*their/theirs*
неин	*her/hers*		
свой	*one's own*		

With the division into gender and number, each Full Form of the Possessive Pronoun can take five different forms of the article, depending on the noun or noun phrase which is being modified - two masculine, and one each feminine, neuter and plural - as follows:

мой, твой and свой follow the same format in conjugation:

Masculine	мой	мо<u>ят</u>/мо<u>я</u>
Feminine	моя	моя<u>та</u>
Neuter	мое	мое<u>то</u>
Plural	мои	мои<u>те</u>

наш and ваш follow the same format in conjugation:

Masculine	наш	наш<u>ият</u>/ наш<u>ия</u>
Feminine	наша	наша<u>та</u>
Neuter	наше	наше<u>то</u>
Plural	наши	наши<u>те</u>

негов, неин, & техен have the same endings when articled:

Masculine	-в/-н	-<u>ият</u>/<u>ия</u>
Feminine	-ва/-на	-<u>та</u>
Neuter	-во/-но	-<u>то</u>
Plural	-ви/-ни	-<u>те</u>

Truncated Full Forms

The following variants exist only in everyday spoken language and poetry, and are one syllable shorter than the standard Full forms as shown above. They retain the correct endings as to gender and number, but do not follow grammatical rules, i.e. gender and number markings are specified only in the article, but not in the pronoun itself. The forms are мой, твой, and свой and наш and ваш , thus:

	Regular form	Truncated form
Feminine	моята	мойта
Neuter	моето	мойто
Plural	моите	мойте
Feminine	нашата	нашта
Neuter	нашето	нашто
Plural	нашите	наште

There is no special truncated form of the masculine singular possessive pronoun. Only the first and second person possessive pronouns (both singular and plural) can be treated in this manner; third person pronouns (негов, неин, техен) are never truncated.

Short Forms

The short forms of the Bulgarian Possessive Pronouns are enclitics Swierczek (1990:229) and (Krăstev 1984:20) and never begin a sentence. (They can also function as dative forms of the personal pronouns). The short forms are:

ми	*my/mine*	ни	*our/ours*
ти	*your/yours*	ви	*your/yours (pl.)*
му	*his/its*	им	*their/theirs*
й	*her/hers*		
си	*one's own* (the short form of the Reflexive Possessive Pronoun свой)		

(In order to distinguish и́ (her) from и (and), the pronoun is always written with a diacritical mark.)

As these pronouns are unmarked, stylistically, their usage is more common than that of the full forms. They follow the noun or noun phrase which they qualify, and the position of the definite article changes relative to that noun or noun phrase. The short forms of the possessive pronouns, unlike their long counterparts, are never themselves articled. The patterns for formation are as follows:

With the Full Forms of the Possessive Pronouns -
Full Possessive Pronoun + Article + Noun
With the Short Forms of the Possessive Pronouns -
Noun + Article + Short Possessive Pronoun

In the following examples **мой** will stand for мой, твой, and свой; **наш** for наш and ваш and **неин** for негов, неин and техен. (With свой/си the sentence merely becomes reflexive, that is, the pronoun refers to the subject, and a separate example and definition will not be given).

Masculine Noun and Long Form of Article

With Full Pronoun:

Моят/нашият/нейният часовник е нов.

My/our/herwatch is new.

With Short Pronoun:

Часовникът ми/ти/му/й/ни/ви/и:м/ е нов.

My/your/his/its/her/our/your/their/watch is new.

Masculine Noun and Short Form of Article

With Full Pronoun:

Тя видя моя/нашия/нейния часовник.

She saw my (etc...) watch.

With Short Pronoun:

Тя видя часовника ми ... (etc...)

Feminine Noun

With Full Pronoun:

Моята/нашата/нейния чанта е черна.

My (etc.) purse is black.

With Short Pronoun:

Чантата ми (etc...) е черна.

Neuter Noun

With Full Pronoun:

Моето/нашето/нейното дете е умно.

My (etc...) child is smart.

With Short Pronoun:

Детето ми (etc...) е умно.

Plural noun

With Full Pronoun:

Моите/нашите/нейните очи са големи.

My (etc...) eyes are big.

With Short Pronoun:

Очите ми (etc...) са големи.

If a noun is modified by both a possessive pronoun and an adjective, the article is attached to the long form of the possessive pronoun, which will precede the adjective, thus:

Неговата нова книга е на масата. *His new book is on the table.*

The short form of the possessive pronoun, however, will be placed after the adjective and before the noun it modifies, and the adjective will take the article:

Новата му книга е на масата. *His new book is on the table.*

If there is more than one adjective, the full form of the possessive pronoun precedes the first one, and is articled, according to the rules for modifying nouns and adjectives as explained earlier.

Неговата голяма нова българска книга е на масата.
His big new Bulgarian book is on the table.

The short form of the possessive pronoun on the other hand, immediately follows the first adjective, which is the only one articled.

Голямата му нова българска книга е на масата.

Therefore, it can be seen that in its long form each possessive pronoun will form its article according to the gender of the noun being modified, or 'possessed', and will precede any adjectives before the noun. With the short form of the possessive pronoun the article will be affixed to the noun or its first modifier only and immediately follow it. To state this more succintly - the first word of the sentence takes the article and if the short form of the possessive pronoun is used it always follows the articled word.

3.3.2 Co-occurrence of Article With Possessive Pronouns.

In Bulgarian possessive pronouns may be articled. There are several instances in which the meaning of the sentence may be changed by either using or omitting the definite article with possessives. For example:

Той е мой студент	vs	Той е моя студент.
He is a student of mine	vs	*He is my student.*

While both statements mean literally ..."my student", the first one is more general and indicates that the student is one of many. The second one, on the other hand, could either indicate that the speaker has only the one student, or it could indicate more specificity, i.e. that he is the speaker's student, rather than someone else's, or even point out that it is he who is the student (to whom prior reference has been made).

In the following example, again, the addition of the definite article stresses specificity - that she is a particular daughter, rather than one of many.

Тя е дъщеря им.	vs	Тя е дъщерята им.
She is a daughter of theirs.	vs	*She is their daughter.*

The truncated forms of the possessive pronouns follow this pattern of specificity with regard to articling, in the same way they would had the full form been used, thus:

Дай ми твойта книга./ Дай ми твоята книга. *Give me your book.*

In the following type of sentence structure, articles are required with both possessive pronouns to indicate possessorship contrast, (hers vs his) , thus:

Това е нейната кола, *This is her car and that (one) is his.*
а онази е неговата. (The stress is on the fact that each person has only the one car).

In the following sentence the pronouns are left unarticled, thus making no reference to number. Either or both may have another car. Това е нейна кола, а онази е негова.

In the following type of structure, the pronouns are articled only if they indicate a definite number of items:

Тези са тяхните а онези са нашите.	*These are theirs and those are ours.* (specific number indicated - all of them)
Тези са тяхни а онези са наши.	*These are theirs and those are ours.* (number unknown, there may or may not be more)

The article is thus used to denote possession and/or specific number. Therefore, the following example has two meanings:

Това е моята чаша.

either i) *This is my glass.* (vs yours) (stresses possessorship)
or ii) *This is my only* glass. (stresses uniqueness)

The same statement unarticled:

Това е моя чаша.

merely states that *this is my glass.* It is a neutral statement and gives no information other that the fact that the glass belongs to me.

The subject of the sentence usually takes the article, including the possessive pronoun, thus:

Моята котка е бяла. *My cat is white.*

But when the possesssive forms the predicate it usually is not articled, with a slight change in emphasis, if not in meaning:

Бялата котка е моя. *The white cat is mine.*

In contrast to Bulgarian, English never shows co-occurrence of article and possessive pronoun, as the translations given above

show. In this instance, English usage can be described in one sentence, whereas the Bulgarian usage is complex and an explanation must of necessity be more detailed.

3.3.3 The Article Instead of The Possessive Pronoun

This characteristic usage in English requires a more careful description, whereas the corresponding Bulgarian expressions are easily described. In the following sentence, the preferred method is to use the definite article only, and no possessive pronoun, the same as can be done in English:

Той ме хвана за ръката. *He took me by the hand.*

To use the possessive pronoun here would be considered redundant, as the dative personal pronoun ме (me) already exists, and there is no need to duplicate the possessive.

If there is no prepositional phrase, the direct object takes the article and the possessive:

Той хвана моята ръка. (Той хвана ръката ми.) *He took my hand.*

(The unarticled pronoun is not acceptable in the above example, as the sentence would then read 'a hand of mine'.)

Chapter 4

Analysis and Conclusion

It can be seen from the foregoing that there are certain parallels in pronoun usage in English and Bulgarian, and some very different usages. For the most part it can be stated that, with the exception of Possessive Pronouns, both languages use pronouns in the same manner and use, or do not use, the definite article with them in a likewise similar manner. Because of the differences in grammar and morphology of the two languages, each class of pronoun will be compared separately.

Quirk divides the Pronouns into different subclasses than does Krăstev. With few exceptions, however, they can be contrasted quite easily. For the sake of clarity and ease of comparison, I have followed Quirk's order and grouping.

4.1 Contrast by Category

1. Central Pronouns

1-i Personal Pronouns

In both languages these pronouns never take the article.

1-ii Possessive Pronouns

(See below).

1-iii Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexives do not take the article in English, nor do the Bulgarian reflexive personal pronouns. However the Bulgarian reflexive possessive pronouns, as they function like the regular

possessive pronouns, co-occur with the article in the same manner. (See below under Possessive Pronouns).

2. Reciprocal Pronouns

Although the categorization is not identical, neither the English nor the Bulgarian pronoun occurs with the article.

3. Demonstrative Pronouns

In both languages these pronouns never co-occur with the article as the pronoun itself carries inherent definiteness.

4. Interrogative Pronouns

These pronouns do not take the article in either language.

5. Relative Pronouns

These pronouns do not take the article in either language. The Bulgarian relative pronouns appear to carry definiteness by means of the morpheme -то which is suffixed to the interrogative pronoun. Therefore, it would be redundant to add another definitizing morpheme.

6. Indefinite Pronouns

Although certain of these pronouns are classified differently by English and Bulgarian scholars, a careful analysis will show that the usage can be compared and/or contrasted quite effectively.

i. Positive Pronouns

a. Universal

Quirk classifies these into two sub-groups of Universal Pronouns:

i all, both

i i each, every

The Universal group of pronouns is classified as a sub-division in English by Quirk, et. al. (1985) but as a separate class in Bulgarian, according to Krăstev and Andrejčin. With the exception of 'both', which is a Universal Pronoun in English but not in Bulgarian, all three authors include 'all', 'each' and 'every' in this group.

In English 'all' does not itself take the article but the following noun may (or may not) take the article. 'Each' and 'every' also do not take the article in English.

In Bulgarian the morpheme 'вс-' is prefixed to Interrogative Pronouns. Although 'вся-/все-' is considered to mean 'each', 'every', and 'all', there is, in fact, a difference in meaning.

'All' is translated as всички and declined for gender and number thus: всичкия/т, всичката, всичкото, всичките. All forms may co-occur with the article, but only the Masculine form **must** take the article in Bulgarian.

For 'each' and 'every' (person or thing) the Bulgarian word is всеки and is likewise declined for gender and number thus: всеки, всяка, всяко, всеки. This word does not take the article in Bulgarian, as it is considered specific.

'Both' is considered a Universal Pronoun and does not normally take the article in standard English. In Bulgarian, however, the term can only be expressed by saying 'the two', and must then take the article. It is possible to say in English either:

i *The two (men) are tall.* or *Both (men) are tall.*

ii *Now I can see both eagles (both books/children).*

In Bulgarian, however, this can only be stated by using the expression 'the two' -

i И двамата (мъже) са високи.

ii Сега аз мога да виждам и двете орели (книги/деца.)

b. Assertive

The assertive group consists of five sub-groups in English:

i. some
ii. the multal and paucal pronouns
iii. one(s)
iv. half, several, enough
v. other(s), another

Again, it is difficult to draw exact comparisons as these pronouns are treated, and classified, differently in the two languages by the references used here. However, following Quirk's English classification we can attempt to match these pronouns with their Bulgarian counterparts.

i. 'Some' in English does not itself take the article, but if it becomes a compound pronoun (some + body/one/thing) it can take the article for special emphasis only. (If, however, the Indefinite Pronoun, 'something' co-occurs with the article, in other words if it is given definiteness, it then is no longer an Indefinite Pronoun, but becomes a Definite Pronoun.)

In Bulgarian the Indefinite Pronoun 'some' exists only as the morpheme ня-/не- with the additional meaning of 'any' (which Quirk considers to be a non-assertive pronoun in English). When it is affixed to an Interrogative pronoun, that pronoun automatically becomes a compound pronoun. 'Something' is an Indefinite Compound

Pronoun in English while its translation, Нещо, is a Noun in Bulgarian. Unprefixed що *(thing or object)* is an Indefinite Pronoun, but when it carries a prefix, it changes to a Noun. The Indefinite Pronoun, like its English counterpart, does not usually take the article, but it may for definite emphasis. However, only няколко normally co-occurs optionally with the article.

ii. The Multal and Paucal pronouns

All of these pronouns in both languages may optionally take the article, with the exception of 'much' in English only.

iii. When 'one' functions as a generic in either language it does not take the article, as it then acts like a personal pronoun (which never co-occurs with the article).

When 'one' functions as a numeral in either language, it can either co-occur with the article or not.

When 'one' functions as a substitute pronoun in English, it can also either co-occur with the article or not. The function is different in Bulgarian as the demonstrative pronoun plus a relative pronoun must be used and neither type takes the article.

iv. 'Half' optionally co-occurs with the article in both languages, depending on the degree of specificity required.

'Several' and 'enough' in English do not take the article, nor does 'enough' in Bulgarian. 'Several' can be expressed in different ways in Bulgarian, and these expressions may optionally take the article.

v. 'Other' optionally takes the article in both languages.

'Another' does not take the article in either language as it means literally 'one other'.

c. Non-Assertive

In English 'any' and 'either' do not take the article. In Bulgarian 'any' and 'some' are semantically related and do not take the article. (See above under b.i.)

i i Negative Pronouns:

These pronouns do not usually co-occur with the article in English or in Bulgarian, with the exception of 'nothing' which may take the article in both languages for additional emphasis only.

1-ii. Possessive Pronouns

In both languages these pronouns are treated in a special way - while English does not article the possessives, Bulgarian does.

In both languages there is basic pronoun contrast with possessives, i.e. the choice of referring to an object either neutrally by using the definite article, or more specifically, by using a possessive pronoun. While Bulgarian employs the article in addition to the pronoun, and English does not, this type of differentiation is still possible.

In referring to people and parts of the body, both languages can effect a type of distancing of the subject by using the article rather than the possessive pronoun. The possessive is a natural choice when reference is made to parts of the subject's body or his/her possessions. Use of the article, however, tends to de-animate that person and make it appear more like an inanimate object.

In normal reference to parts of the body and personal possessions, English makes many distinctions, and the rules for using the definite article or a possessive pronoun are rather complex. Often certain expressions have arisen for no apparent reason, and have become part of standard, albeit idiomatic, English.

The problem does not arise in the same way in Bulgarian, as the rules for the formation of, and use of, possessives with and/or without articles are more straightforward. However, the very concept of using a definite article with a possessive pronoun is an odd one to the native English speaker; it appears to be overemphasizing, or in other words, stating the obvious.

Native English speakers see possessive pronouns as inherently definite and specific e.g.: "my" refers to possession by the speaker. Native Bulgarian speakers, on the other hand, require more information, as "my" does not tell the listener whether stress is being made on the fact of possession (mine vs yours) or uniqueness (are there other items in the set). In English we infer from context whether or not there are other items being possessed, or else we ask, if it is important; generally it is not. "This is my book" means just that, in its most basic form. If one wishes to indicate that this particular book is one of many, the sentence is changed to read either "This is a book of mine" or "This is one of my books".

The same changes semantically are made in Bulgarian, but by the optional use of the definite article thus: «Това е моята книга» (*This is my [the] book*), and may be considered either to mean "my only book" or to stress the fact that it is mine and not someone else's. The same sentence without the article, «Това е моя книга». *(This is my book [or a book of mine])* may indicate that I have others *[one of my books]* or be simply a neutral statement. «Това е една от моите книги»

on the other hand, stresses the fact that I do have other books. Without context the differences are infinitesimal and indeed often nonexistent. The article in the last example is affixed to the possessive pronoun to indicate definite possessorship. The preferred form in Bulgarian is to use the article with possessive pronouns, rather than without. But there are numerous occasions when this is not required or even preferred. And it is this fact, this optional choice, which can present difficulties for the non-native speaker. The differentiation between 'definite' definiteness and 'indefinite' definiteness by use of the definite article or not, is a concept that can be extended to indicate specific numbers or stress uniqueness, as well as possessorship contrast.

Finally, it is interesting to note that in a typically "masculine" style of English speech, the definite article is preferred over the possessive pronoun, especially when reference is being made to the speaker's (or listener's) mate or children. This usage may possibly have arisen from a type of linguistic 'distancing' either to show possession (one "owned" one's wife and children") or to indicate indifference rather than emotional attachment. It is only very recently that it has become acceptable in our western society for males to show or admit to emotion!

Although there is not a parallel type of masculine speech in Bulgarian, something similar is appearing in the contemporary language. According to my Bulgarian-speaking colleagues a new type of 'teenspeak' has arisen. The kinship nouns which normally do not take the article - specifically the words for father and mother (and less often perhaps, those for sister and brother) баща, майка, сестра, брат, are being intentionally used with the definite article when

reference is made to the speaker's own relative, thus:

Бащата/майката е в къщи. *The Father/Mother is at home.*

The standard possessive construction is:

Баща/майка ми е в къщи. *My Father/Mother is at home.*

In my opinion, and that of my colleagues in the department, this does not indicate a linguistic trend, but rather a fad, and perhaps is merely normal for teenagers who wish to show distancing (or even disrespect) for their parents, and thus identify more with their peers.

4.2 Summary

It can be seen from the above that whereas the definite article performs the same basic function in Bulgarian and English, that is to refer to a specific, definite person, object or concept which is known to both the speaker/writer and listener/reader, there are certain exceptions to the parallelism between the two languages. In particular, the definite article can co-occur with possessive pronouns in Bulgarian but it cannot in English where possessive pronouns and definite articles are mutually exclusive.

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